The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,730—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 3 8
Third do.	,, 3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 2 8

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses on Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8-8.

Price per Copy.....As. 4.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,027 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st January, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgiri Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE departure of the S. S. MADURA, has been POSTPONED from TUESDAY, 27th till THURSDAY, 29th at 9 p. m.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 800
Second Class passage	,, 335

The Canara is due in London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th January 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 350	,, 210	,, 60
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 530	,, 350	,, 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Boating Steward. Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSYRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

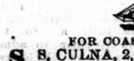
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



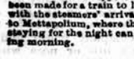
THE S. S. SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain Barnes, will sail as above on or about the 31st anuary, 880.

For fare Saloon and Cabins, or other particulars, apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.

N. B.—To be followed by CITY OF BALTIMORE, Captain Verrill, about 25th February.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

BRITANNIA.....Via GENOA, on or about 10th March.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

GARIBALDI.....Sailing on or about 1st Feb.
ANGLIA.....Sailing on or about 15th Feb.
FARE—Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa .....Rs. 400
,, Bombay to Liverpool..... ,, 600

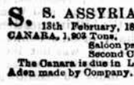
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1880.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.



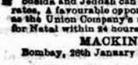
MAHARAJAH will sail about 30th January.
SHAH JEHAN will sail about 15th February.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

13th January, 1880.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. Lazarich, will be despatched for the above ports on the 31st January, 1880.

For Freight, Passage, etc., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, CAPT. R. COLLIN, 2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

For plans of Cabins and for further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January 1880.

N. B.—To be followed by the S. S. TRENTHAM HALL about the 7th March.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
SURAT	3148	530	W. E. Breeze	31st Jany.
(c) KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(c) HORMARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(c) MONGOLIA	3333	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	3468	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(c) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th Jan. 1880.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	13th Feb.
GWALIOR	2782	450	J. C. Babot	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	460	W. D. Mudie	31st Jan. 1880.
BANGALORE	2349	450	G. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	2014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In	1870	... £139,808
	,,	1873	... £295,149
	,,	1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF BOOKING GOODS TO AND FROM THE PORT TRUST SIDINGS AT CARNAC, NICOL AND MUSJID BUNDERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 31st January, 1880, GOODS will NOT be BOOKED to or from either of the Port Trust Sidings at Carnac, Nicol and Musjid Bunders.

Goods booked to either of those Sidings which arrive in Bombay too late to be delivered there on the 31st January, 1880, will be delivered at WARI BUNDER GOODS STATION.

This notice does not apply to the Port Trust Firewood Sidings.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Seventeenth of January 1880.

PORTABLE PRINTING OFFICE.

HEYER'S COMBINED PORTABLE IMPROVED DUPLO-CAM LEVER PRINTING AND COPYING PRESS WITH PRINTING OFFICE COMPLETE.

THIS portable and efficient Printing Press has met with great approval; by it every kind of printing can be done up to 12 × 8½ inches; it is not a Toy Machine, but of real practical use, and can be at once converted into a Copying Press by removing the Type Carriage to admit the Letter Book.

The Printing Office complete can stand and be worked in a recess two or three feet square.

Each office contains two founts of type and two Cases for the same, Composing Stick, Galley, Bodkin, Chase, Furniture, Reglet, Side and Foot Sticks, Mallet and Shooter, Quoins, Ink, Ink Table and Roller, &c., &c.

Price complete, Rs. 120.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p. m., in February next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices marginally noted and on the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for 1880-81.

Bombay, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee	Purchase of Cattle and Sheep Offals, Hides and Skins, &c., under Schedule No. 15.	On 9th February, 1880.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Kurrachee, Hydrabad	Potatoes and Vegetables, under Schedule No. 38.	On 3rd February, 1880.
Superintendent Government Cattle Farm, Poona, and for Poorundhur	Coolty, Dhall, Jowaree, Mucca, Mutt, Barley, Gram, &c., under Schedule No. 41.	On 11th February, 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 6th January 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 1.)
AFRICA—EAST COAST.
ZANZIBAR HARBOUR.

PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE NEAR TELEGRAPH CABLES.

THE Government of Zanzibar has given Notice, that in order to afford protection to the shore ends of the two Telegraph cables in Zanzibar harbour, which are laid down from Bawi island to Ras Shangani, the following restriction as to anchoring in their vicinity, is to be complied with:—

The general line of direction of the Telegraph cables is indicated by the beacon (marked 'cable') on Ras Shangani in line with the white cloth, on the English jail; and as one of these cables is laid on each side of this line of direction—Mariners are cautioned on no account to anchor, between Bawi island and the beacon, within 300 yards either side of the line indicated by the beacon and white mark.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, In charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd January 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Chart, No. 665, and Africa Pilot, part III, 1878, page 342.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 100.
If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.
By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions the SALE of the P. and O. S. S. HINDOSTAN, advertised to take place on Monday, the 26th January, is POSTPONED to MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY,

OAKES & Co., Auctioneers.

Exchange Hall, Madras.

AUCTION SALE OF THE P. AND O. S. S. HINDOSTAN.

OAKES AND CO.,

Under instructions from the Agent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 9th February,

THE S. S. HINDOSTAN as she now lies stranded near Sadras, about 36 miles south of Madras, with all her Machinery, Boilers, Masts and Rigging, but without the cargo which may be in her, which will be sold separately.

The S. S. Hindostan was built in 1868, is 353 feet long, with 43 feet beam, is of 2,186 Tons and 400 H. P.

Hull is of iron, the top sides are of Steel from the water line.

Masts.—Three lower Masts, (all of iron,) and the wire rigging.

Coals, about 300 Tons. Funnel, iron.

Anchors.—2 bowers (laid out) with about 280 fathoms chain cable.

Capstans.—Two.

Patent Windlass.—One.

Engines.—Compound, new in May 1877. Cylinders 102 and 50 in. and are of a valuable description.

Boilers.—Eight. New in May 1877, with mountings, copper feed pipes, etc., also a large Donkey Boiler.

Engineers' Tools and Stores.—A valuable assortment, and a large quantity of spare gear.

Saloon Galley.—Large valuable cooking range and fittings.

Baths.—Valuable white marble, eleven in number, and the same number of Patent W. C.'s.

Cabins.—Saloon and deck.

After the above will be sold,
On account of the concerned,

The Canoe which may be on board of the vessel consisting of Bale and Case Goods, and a large quantity of Iron, all submerged.

The Purchaser of the Cargo will have to arrange with the Purchaser of the Vessel as to the removal of the Cargo.

At 5 P. M.

Of the same day will be sold 2 life boats and 2 cutters. They will be beached or moored in the Cooum River opposite the Sandstead, South Beach.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

OAKES & Co.,
Madras. Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

LESSEE.....Mr. R. STEWART.

Has been entirely newly decorated by the celebrated Scenic Artist, Herr M. Freyburger, who has been brought from Calcutta expressly for that purpose.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!
CONTINUED SUCCESS!
and
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE STEWART FAMILY

Will appear in their Great Entertainment written by Garnet Walch, Esq., entitled

IF!

OR AN OLD GEM RE-SET.

"Much virtue in if."—*Shakespere!*

NEW AND ELEGANT DRESSES.
NAUTICAL AND FRENCH MEDLEYS. OPERATIC SCENAS.
NEW BALLADS—"SAVE YOUR KISSES."
LAUGHING SONG, DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETTES, JIGS, HORNPIPES, AND TERPSICHOREAN DUETS.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Balcony	,, 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Dress Circle Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR.
Mr. HARCOURT LEE, R.A.M.
H. P. LYONS, Agent.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR,

(IN AID OF THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING FUND),

TO BE HELD IN TENTS ON THE ESPLANADE,

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 5TH AND 6TH FEB. 1880.

Under the special patronage and support of

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
AND
H. E. LIEUT-GENERAL H. J. WARRE, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.
H. E. REAR ADMIRAL W. GORE-JONES, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of East India Station.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Major Mant, R. E. | C. Young, Esq., R. E.
J. M. Campbell, Esq., C.S. | G. W. Terry, Esq.
H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S. | S. Newcome Fox, Esq. Hon. Secy.

Further particulars with programme to follow.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE route for the correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom via Southampton will be ABOLISHED after the 1st February, 1880, and ordinary and registered correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom and countries served through it will thereafter be FORWARDED VIA BRINDISI at the rates of postage given below.

Soldiers' and Seamen's correspondence prepaid for transmission via Brindisi will be forwarded by that route, but such correspondence prepaid at the lower (9 pice) rate will be forwarded from India to the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus by private vessel. Letters so sent by private vessel cannot be registered and must be prepaid.

2. The revised rates given below will appear in the Postal Abstract to be issued in February next; the Postal Guide, however, will not be republished before April next.

L. G. WAIT,
for Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 8th January 1880.

BOMBAY FLOWER, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE SHOW, 1880.

THE above Show will be held at the Victoria Gardens on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd February.

Programmes can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens and from the Honorary Secretaries and Members of the Working Committee. Gentlemen wishing to subscribe or to exhibit at the Show should signify their intention without delay.

A subscription of Rs. 10 will entitle the subscriber to a Season Ticket.

A subscription of Rs. 15 will entitle the holder to a Season Ticket admitting three persons.

SEASON TICKET-HOLDERS ONLY WILL BE ADMITTED ON THE OPENING DAY.

Subscriptions will be received by Surgeon General W. G. Hunter, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Major Mant, R. E., Dr. Succaram Arjoon, and Messrs. C. Agnew Turner, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Venayeekrow Ramchander Luxmonjee and Hajee Karim Mahomed Sulimon.

R. G. WALTON,
C. AGNEW TURNER,
SUCCARAM ARJOON,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p. m., in February next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices marginally noted and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1880-81:—

Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hydrabad	Hospital Clothing and Bedding under Schedule No. 34.	On 13th February, 1880.
Bombay, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Hydrabad	Bread, Flour Wheaten, &c., under Schedule No. 43.	On 16th February, 1880.
Poona, Kurrachee	Wheat under Schedule No. 45.	On 18th February, 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with farther particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Commissary General,
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 12th January 1880.

RAPID WRITER!

RE-PRODUCES 1 to 100 copies of Letters, Circulars, Memoranda, &c., by merely placing the sheet of paper in the Apparatus and rubbing it lightly with the hand.

The Apparatus merely requires washing with cold water after the work is done.

PRICE.

Note Size, in Handsome Polished Boxes	...	Rs.	7
Quarto	,,	,,	,,	... ,, 12
Foolscap	,,	,,	,,	... ,, 15
Folio	,,	,,	,,	... ,, 21
Prepared Ink in Glass-stoppered bottles	...	,,	1

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLE MAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

A RETIRED Bombay Police Officer, with excellent testimonials, is anxious to obtain employment as Agent or Assistant in any firm. Address P. G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—DISTRICT MEETING at the house of Rev. C. W. Park, American Mission, Mount Road, Mazagon, 8 p m. this evening.

WANTED by a EUROPEAN NURSE, the care of one or two Children. Wont object to go up-country or to England. M. E., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a PROFITABLE AGENCY with STOCK IN TRADE. Price Rs. 1,500 including the stock. For particulars address "VERAX," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a LOAN of Rs. 12,000, re-payable in monthly instalments extending over three years. As good security is offered the rate of interest must be low. Address "BONA FIDE," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

LADIES and CHILDREN'S STRAW BONNETS and HATS in a variety of shapes at Re. 1 each. WATSON and COMPANY, Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, a BAY PONY, Height 12 hds. 3½", age 6 years. Is good in harness and a fast trotter, free from all vice. Apply to "H. P.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a SYMPATHETIC SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE with all the latest improvements. WARNE'S Pianoforte Ware Rooms, 4, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 33 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co

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The Craven Hard Stiff Black	8	0
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The Marlow, Stiff Black	8	8
The Dover Wide Brim, for tall men	10	8
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	Rs.	a.
The Tyrol, Soft Felt High Flat Crowns (Black / Drab)	9	8

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Best Black Paris Silk plush	14	8
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,, ,, Extra quality	5	0
,, Travelling Caps	4	0
Polo Cap Turbans	3	0
Boating Straw Hats	3	8
Best quality	4	8

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Humorous Songs, New and Popular. [72]. Suitable for Drawing-room use. Edited by J. L. Hatton.
Choice Duets for Ladies' Voices. [14]. Edited by Randegger.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1880.

THERE are no movements reported in Reuter's closing telegrams of Saturday which we have not already noticed; and business here to-day has been quiet in the extreme. Imports are fairly steady, but Exports go forward very slowly, and we are evidently still some weeks of anything like active trade.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	11,66,250
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	1,33,061
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	22,87,599
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	1,01,984
Loans	Dec.	,,	3,55,378
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	8,14,939
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	3,90,070
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	29,25,439

This large increase in the Cash Balance arising mainly from decreased trade requirements indicates very clearly that we have yet sometime to wait before our export trade will be sufficient to counteract the steady influx of capital, arising from large arrivals of specie and free remittances against imports. It is not all likely that the directors of the Bank of Bombay will make any change in their advertised rates of discount even in the face of increasing supplies of money, but in the open market we may look for continued ease, and accommodation at call can be had at 2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—So far as we can learn there is no change in the quotation for Bar Silver in London, but with advices from Calcutta again weaker, the market here has been very dull to-day. Only a very small business has been done and quotations have declined 1-32d. in Bank Paper and 1-16d. for private bills. We have now come back to what might be termed a legitimate level as compared with the value of Silver, and the extent of business passing, but the effect of an undue advance is always to beget a proportionate decline, and it is not all unlikely, therefore, that the present downward movement may go further before it stops. Closing quotations to-day are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8¼d.	per Rs.
Do. 4 months' sight	...	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Credits	4	,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents	4	,, ,, ...	1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
France	3	,, ,, ...	2·16	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 11-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with next to nothing doing. Fours we quote at Rs. 92½ to Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101¾ to ⅞.

THE SHARE market, although quiet, has been very steady. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at Rs. 692½. Colaba Land Company's shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 930. In Press Companies there is no quotable change; and in Spinning and Weaving Companies the only movements are an advance of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Central India.

COTTON has again been a dragging market. Although Reuter called the tone of Saturday's market in Liverpool firm, private messages, as a rule, were quiet, and buyers have consequently shown no anxiety to operate, while sellers have been firm. On the Green transactions to the extent of about 1,000 bales are reported at, in some cases, a decline of Rs. 1 per candy, but very little European Cotton has changed hands. The arrivals from up-country during the past four days have only been 7,000 bales, but the first sample lots of Broach have begun to come in, and this, with Dholleras added, will shortly augment supplies.

SEEDS are dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool are very quiet, and rates for immediate shipment are obtainable at comparatively low rates, although consignees are still holding for 35s. for measurement. For Marseilles and Genoa we still quote 40s. to 45s. according to time of shipment, and for Trieste and Venice, 45s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS in the bazaar continue very steady with a full average business doing at previous prices; but to arrive operations are again restricted by declining exchange. Local Goods and Yarns remain firm and active.

COALS are firm at unchanged prices. Sellers are still out of steamer cargoes of Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 18½ alongside to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	200,000	500	all	5 do	692½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	87,820	425	212-10	6 do	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Ahbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	25,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Kurrachee Co	300	3,000	1,100	125 do	960
Alber Ginning Co	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	640
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	468
Bezar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	430
Indian Press Co	1,000	250	all	14 do	95
Branch Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	38
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	30 do	350
Dholleras P. & G. Co	800	500	all	16 do	250
East India Press Co	2,000	1,000	all	100 do	1,000
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co	800	500	all	50 do	440
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	125	400	all	30 do	225
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	250 do	165
Ramoon's Press Co	600	1,200	all	25 do	225
Stud Press Co	400	850	750	0 do	430
Stud & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½	506
Vulkart's United Press Co	150	1,200	1,000	50 p.s.	510

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 24th January as compared with the statement issued on the 17th January:—

LIABILITIES	17th Jan. Rs.	24th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, Invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,92,816	67,59,066
Do do. at Branches	11 2,885	10,59,524
Other Deposits	2,20,50 9·3	2,43,38,332
Post Bills	2,316	2,628
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,53,699	5,51,624
	4,16,96,549	4,49 45,444
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	30,29,291	31,94,375
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,56,752	15,76,895
Loans, on Security of do.	80,60,772	77,05 3·5
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,145	3,972
Bills Discounted	80,88,370	89,08 309
Stamps	3,110	3,121
Postal Stock	1,460	
Amount applied in reduction 2,06,000	3,18,460	3,38,460
	66,000	1,06,000
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,52 019	2,91 9 9
Cash and Currency Notes	1,25,95,529	2,28 21 963
	4,16 96 549	4,49,45 444

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH SHIP SAVERNAKE, 1,284 tons, Capt. J. Pritchard, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE SCHOONER MARIE RAPHAEL, 42 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG FUTTAY REHEMON, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMSHIP COLABA, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Rangoon 31st (December,) via Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

THE STEAMSHIP OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Reap, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Mandvie (22nd January), with a general cargo and one hundred and sixteen deck passengers.

THE STEAMSHIP ESIX, 849 tons, Capt. H. Cramer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (19th December) via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of 1,294 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE STEAMSHIP YEDDO, 1,470 tons, Captain J. Owen, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Newcastle, 17th December, via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of 1,892 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMSHIP CULNA, 1,535 tons, Captain G. N. BROWN, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Read, Mr. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Ogg and three children, Surg. G. W. Moore, Mrs. Read and child, Captain Wyndham, Mr. Godfray, 4 soldiers and 85 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Ocrun (s)	Reen	Mandvie, Jan 22.
25	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Rangoon, Dec 31.
	Yeddo (s)	Owen	Newcastle, Dec 17.
26	Sophar	Carnford	Hongkong, Dec. 4.
	Culna (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Jan 2.
	Esix (s)	Kramero	Cardiff, Dec 19.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Regent Murray	Gray	Amherst.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Savernake, Pritchard, for Bassein.
Schooner Marie Raphael, Nacoda, for Colombo.
Schooner Futtay Rehemon, Nacoda, for Mozambique.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Salisbury, for Marseilles.
Steamer Ocean, for Dutch 3rd Coast.
Steamer Beaconsfield, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
22 Sussex ..... Stap ..... Rangoon, Jan 10.
23 Duke of Argyll (s). Quine ..... London, Dec 14.
Eury lice ..... Dolbel ..... Bankok, Dec 7.
Daphne ..... West ..... Liverpool, Sept 27.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
23 Verona (s) .... Calcutta.
24 Almora (s) .... London.
Kaffer .... Port Natal.
Meinam (s) .... Galle and Pondy.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
23 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon and N. P.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J C Potter—832 bags myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 183 bags myrabollams, Goculdass Jettanand.
Ganges s—31 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 55 bales hemp, Mowjee Godoo; 60 bales hemp, Yusoonjee Veerjee; 75 bales wool, Luckmeedass Khimjee; 22 bales wool, Mowjee Premjee.
Speke Hall s—650 packets myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 24 bales wool, Mahomedjee Hajee Adumjee; 59 bales wool, Pirojee Khan Mahomed; 450 bags myrabollams, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 118 bales cotton, Govundram Dwarkadass; 60 bales twist, 90 bales cotton dropping, Doss Lalljee; 49 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 27 cases indigo, Felly and Co; 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 53 bales wool, Abdoola Ahmed; 59 bales wool, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; 101 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Bhugwandass; 101 bales wool, Goverdhundass Bhugwandass; 36 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 21 bales coir yarn, Finlay Muir and Co; 66 bales wool, Cooper Landing Co.
Branksome Hall s—1,300 packets myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 1,200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bags wheat Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Annie Ainsley s—60 tons iron rails, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 6 bales skins, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 8 bales hides, R Russoobhoy; 7 bales hides, R Russoobhoy; 3 bales hides, John Campbell and Co; 2,060 chols coir yarn, John Campbell and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Surat s—14 bundles silk, E Lulloochund.

FOR NAPLES.

Castalia s—300 bales cotton, E Spineer and Co; 101 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Speke Hall s—50 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
Nelson s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 80 bags coffee, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Scio s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 51 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 73 bales skins, Jan Mahomed Megjee.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia s—150 bales cotton, Francisco Tarati; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,760 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 498 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—467 bags gingelly seed, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Castalia s—259 bags gingelly seed, Tyabjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bags gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 500 bags gingelly seed, Thos R Moore and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—50 tons pig iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Beaconsfield s—1,153 bags poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,666 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Scio s—50 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 51 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—88 cases shark fins and 3 cases fishmaws, Curriembhoy Ebram; 15 bales twist, Agra Syed Mirza; 148 cases sharkfins, 2 cases fishmaws, Yusir Thawur; 54 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; cases sharkfins, Fazel Mamed Dama; 13 cases sharkfins; Sazun Duttoo; 3 bales twist, Hajee Essac; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 40 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharaja s—89 bales cotton, Ramdyal Malliram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 997
Temperature of Air	78·4
Wet Bulb thermometer	65·3
Dew Point	57·3
Relative humidity of Air	·512
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8. 0·0	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·2
General Direction of Wind*:	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	360.

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

To speak to the minutes of the consent decree.

460-74—Rimington, H and C—Runchordass Premjee vs Ramdass Purshotum and others—Smith and Frere.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Counsel's reply.

517-79—Craigie, L and O—James Scott vs The Mazagon Company, Limited,—Macfarlane and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

38-77—Tobin and R—The London, Bombay and M Bank Ld. vs Burjorjee Hormusjee.
69-77—Tobin and R—The London, Bombay and M Bank Ld. vs Eduljee Jamsetjee.
385-79—Chalk and W—Dulputbhai Bhagoobhai vs Premchund Roychund.
595-79—Shapurjee and T—Ootumchund Ramchund and another —vs Magandal Manordas and another.
668-79—In person—a pauper—Rustomjee Mooljee vs Jamsetjee Framjee and another—Mirza H Khan.
682-79—Tobin and R—The London, Bombay and M Bank Ld. vs Pascol Fernandez.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

685-74—Tobin and R—The London, B and M Bank Ld. vs Tejpal Gopjee.
687-79—Tobin and R—The London, B and M Bank Ld. vs Nanabhoy Dorabjee Dawur.
991-74—Muljee and B—Gouza Pita and others vs Jose Domingos Ferreira—In person.
638-79—Tobin and R—The London, B and M Bank Ld. vs Dhurzee Lukmidas.
693-79—R H & C—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Abdoola bin Khulefa Elysoof.

LONG CAUSES.

2-76—H W Payne—Kevulbhoy Jeychund vs Muggonbhoy Huthesingee—Shamrao P.
176-79—Shamrao P—Framjee Dadabhoy Appoo vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo—P Astonjee K—Part heard.
545-79—M M Khan—Sallejee Chinsiee vs Chinsiee Mukoondjee—Rimington, H and C and B—(For trial as well as for investigation of plaintiff's pauperism.)

PART HEARD.

644-79—Balkrishna and B—Wamon Keshinath Joshi vs Wassudeo Withoba and others—Craigie, L and O.
540-79—Chalk and W—Madhowrao Dinanathjee vs Anundrao Ganeshjee and others—Hearn, C and L and Shamrao.
525-79—A F Turner—Goomanjum Sitaram vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L—Settled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Berkeley, Surg Major, A M D, to join, from England.
Crawford, Major, 8th Bde R A, to join, from England.
Blachwood, Major, B Bde, R H A, to join, from England.
Jackson, 2nd Major, A M D, to join, from England.
Gillies, Major, 3rd Bde, R A, to join, from England.
Nicolas, Capt, 3rd Bde R A, to join, from England.
Humfrey, Capt. 2-8th Foot, to join, from England.
Welman, Capt, 85th Foot, to join, from England.
Cope, Capt, 2 8th Foot, to join, from England.
Philipotts, Lt. 1 Bde R A, to join, from England.
Nugent, Lt, 1 Bde, R A, to join, from England.
Waters, Lt, 1 Bde, R A, to join, from England.
Connolly, Surg. A M D, to join, from England.
Robertson, Lt, 1 Bde R A, to join, from England.
Cummings, Lt, 8th Bde R A, to join, from England.

JANUARY 23.

King, Lt, S C on duty, from Burhanpur.
Beville, Lt Col, 21st N I, on leave, from Poona.
Wright, Surg Major, on medical certificate.
Roberts, Major, R A, from leave.

JANUARY 24.

Hepburne, Lt, R H A, on medical certificate, from Rawal Pindee
Wyndham, Capt, 83rd Regt, on duty, from Belgaum.
O Brien, Surg Major, A M D, on sick leave, from Burhanpur.
Drumm, ad, Maj, 7th B N I, for Medical board, from Lucknow.
Macleod, Lt and Adjt, 29th P N I, from Kurram Field Force.
Collins, Surg Maj, A M D, from Secunderabab.
Moore, Surg, on duty, from Carwar.

JANUARY 25.

Cortland, Lt, 3rd Hus, to rejoin, from Mhow.
Latham, Major, R A, on leave from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Stewart, Capt, 78th Highlanders, on leave, to Poona.
Alexander, Capt, 78th Highlanders, on duty, to Belgaum.

JANUARY 26.

Roger, Surg, A M D, on duty, to Kirkee.
Cartwright, Ins, Edc, Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Haines, Surg Major, A M D, on Medical certificate, to England.
Leasdli, Capt, 01 Lst Infantry, on duty, to Ajmere.
Mallins, Surg, A M D, on sick leave, to England.
Lodwick, Lt, 28th Foot, to rejoin.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 19th Jany.

Maj Robertson, BI S C, is posted to the Meerut Division.

Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards, that Capt and Local Maj Tibbs, 70th Foot, has been placed on the Retired list that officer is directed to proceed to England and to report himself at the Horse Guards on arrival.

Lieut Thackeray, A Baty 3rd Bgde, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Kabul, and join No 1 Kohat Mountain Baty for duty

Lieut Osborne, F Baty 4th Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Sangor to Kabul, for duty with the R A at that station.

The candidates named below have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards at the recent examination.

High Proficiency in Arabic—Surgn Beamish, Army Medl Dept.
High Proficiency in Urdu—Lieut Kunkardt, R E.
Persian under clause VIII—Schoolmaster M Flanagan, R A.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Meerut Division order, appointing Captain Mallandaine, 4-60th Rifles, to officiate as Brigade Major, Agra.
Dinapbai Station order, appointing Lieut Lake, 59th Foot, Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Roupell, 70th Foot.
Kussowlie Station order, appointing Lieut Yeilding, 1st Sikh Infy, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Capt Begbie.
Attock Garrison order, appointing Lieut Hervey, 4th Satta Rifle Bgde, to officiate as Fort Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt de Burgh, 1-17th Foot, proceeded to Nowshera with his detachment.
Fyzabad Garrison order, making the following appointments:—Maj Wheler, B S C, Station Staff Officer, to assume command of the station, vice Maj Budgen, BI A, Proceeded with his battery to Sugor; Maj Jennings, 6th BI Cavy, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Wheler.
9-22nd Foot—Regtl order, appointing Capt Newington to officiate as Instr in Musketry, during the absence of Lieut Goldsmid, on the sick list.
62nd Foot—Regtl order, re-constructing as under the committee of paymastership, consequent on Capt Williams having proceeded to the garrison class at Agra:—Maj Kelly, President; Capts Jones and Knox, Members.
3rd Fenzal Cavalry—Regtl order, making the following appointments:—
Maj Willock, on return from furlough, to officiate as Squad Comdr. vice H wett; Capt E Hott, Squad Officer, to officiate as Squad Comdr, vice Willock; appointing Capt Morris, Squad Officer, on return from the Seconded List, to officiate as Squad Comdr, vice Willock.
5th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, appointing Lieut Garstin, Squad Officer, to officiate as Adjt.
15th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, appointing Capt Turnbull, Squad Officer, to officiate as Squad Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Vibart, officiating as 2nd in Command, consequent on the departure of Maj Atkins, on furlough.
16 h Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, appointing Lieut Woolley, Offg Squad Officer (on probation), to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut Pollard, ordered to join the 14th Bengal Lancers.
27th N I—Regtl order appointing Lieut Burn, Offg Wing Officer to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut Williams, proceeded to regimental depot, unfit for active service.
41st N I—Regtl order, making the following appointments consequent on Capt Rose having been appointed Offg Dep Asst Qrmr, Genl, Gwalior district:—Lieut Vyse, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr; Lieut Watson, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qr mr.
44th N I—Regtl order, appointing Lieut Henderson, Wing, Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Ridgeway, wounded.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Horse Artillery—Capt Blackwood, (B Baty B Bgde,) to England, to appear before a medical board.
Lieut Bracebridge, (F Baty A Bgde) to India, from the 13th Dec 1879 to the 13th April 1880, on medical certificate.
17th Lancers—Lieut Swaine, to England, for twelve months on private affairs; Lieut Purvis, to England, for six months, on private affairs.
Royal Artillery—Maj Taylor, (G Baty 2nd Bgde,) to England, for three months on urgent private affairs; Capt Pretyman, (No 8 Baty 11th Bgde,) to India, from the 3rd Jan to the 3rd April, on medical certificate.
Lieut Bardley-Wilmot, (2 Battery 6th Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board, Vety Surg Boyd, England, to appear before a medical board.
2 17th Foot—Capt Smyth, to England, to appear before a medical board.
3-60th Rifles—Capt Clarke, to England, to appear before a medical board.
63rd Foot—Capt Studdy, to England, to appear before a medical board.
British Medical Service—Surg Maj McGrath, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Veterinary Department—Vety Surgn Crow, to England, to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 26th January, 1880.

1. There will be parade at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday, 28th inst, at the Oval. All members are requested to endeavour to attend. There will be no other morning parade this week.

2 Officers commanding Companies are requested to kindly forward as soon as possible the list of members for the Regimental Rifle Association for the coming prize meeting.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO., OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason MR. MENIST makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangements to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accomodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—January 23rd, at Ahmedabad, Mrs. J. F. Forbes, of a daughter.
ROBOTTOM—January 19th, the wife of G. D. H. Robottom, G. I. P. Railway, Dhond, of a son.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—January 24th, at Byculla, J. N. Bennett, of the G. I. P. Railway, Lanowlee, age 26 years and 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BAMFORD—CARROLL—January 21st, at St. John's Church Secunderabad, by the Rev. Dr. J. Branden, George Rowland Edward Bamford, to Miss Ruth Grace Carroll, daughter of Conductor Charles Carroll, Commissariat Department.
FRANKS—MACKENZIE—January 14th, at Saint Bartholomew's Church, Mysore, Chas. Basil Franks, son of the late Captain Charles Franks, of London, to Sophia Catherine, eldest daughter of C. A. Mackenzie, Esq.

DEATHS.

APCAR—Mrs. Anna Apcar Arratoon Apcar, relict of Arratoon Apcar, Esq., age 59 years, 6 months, and 19 days.
McCONKINDALE—Donald McConkindale, Engineer, Scotpore Foundry, Sesbpore, Howrah, aged 45 years and 22 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittance sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1880.

IT is quite time that the Indian armies were amalgamated, else jealousy may lead the superior authorities at Calcutta to do something of which they may themselves be ashamed. The persistency with which the generals in command have refused to receive any Bombay officer, or to co-operate with them when ordered, contrary to their wishes, is well-known. It has been reserved, however, for the Calcutta authorities to perform the shabbiest trick we have yet heard of. A week or two ago the Bombay Commissariat was asked whether they had any warm clothing to spare, and replied that if the Bombay troops were to be ordered on active service, nothing could be spared. The clothing was at once ordered by telegraph to be sent to the Khyber and *five days after* came the order to despatch the Bombay troops to Kandahar. The Indian authorities were perfectly well aware at the time that they took away the Bombay clothing that the troops of this Presidency were to be ordered to the front, but they did not hesitate to deprive our divisions of the supplies necessary to undergo an Afghan winter. "All is fair in love and war" has been hitherto supposed to refer to operations against enemies, but it has been left to our Indian authorities to show that the old adage can be applied to our friends as well. We have no doubt that the Bombay Commissariat will exert themselves to the utmost to supply our troops with what is necessary, but even if successful they will not remove from the authorities on the other side of India the scandal of having done their best to prevent the Bombay army from going to the front with even necessary supplies.

To understand fully the great inconvenience which will be caused to trade by the arbitrary act of the G. I. P. Railway authorities in refusing to receive goods for the Port Trust sidings, it is necessary to consider the large business which will be affected. It is no new course of trade which is to be interfered with, for the sidings were laid down by the old Elphinstone Company; the Carnac Bunder siding in 1868, that on Nicol Bunder in 1870, and on Musjid Bunder in 1871. Up to the year 1870 they were worked by the Elphinstone Company; from 1870 to 1873 the G. I. P. Railway Company had charge of them; then for two years the Port Trust worked them departmentally, and since that time they have been let to contractors. Leaving out the firewood sidings which, for their own convenience, the Railway Company do not attempt now to interfere with, we find that the trade on the other sidings has grown from 49 420 tons in 1868-69 to 215,092 tons in 1878-79. The largest traffic was in 1877-78, when it amounted to 290,497 tons. It is evident that this large quantity of goods would not have gone to these sidings in preference to the company's station unless the trade had found the former more convenient, and this convenience arises from the contiguity of the Port Trust sidings to the native town. The railway company, on a fortnight's notice, are attempting to force this large traffic to a station which will entail an unnecessary charge for cartage on over 200,000 tons of goods for something over a mile. We understand that the railway company have given the Port Trust no reason for this sudden attempt to divert the course of trade from a channel in which it has been working now for twelve years, and with no little advantage as is clearly shown by its growth. We understand that the railway company assert that their reason for removal is the lack of shelter for goods at the bunder sidings, and the consequent worry and loss arising from want of proper accommodation. From all that we can learn, however, the company has paid no claims for damage thus incurred, and that the merchants have not suffered is clear from the increase of the business. Further, what is asked is simply that merchants shall be allowed to book their goods to these sidings, if they wish to do so; if the railway company can furnish sufficiently improved accommodation to compensate for the extra cartage, the traffic will go of itself to Waree Bunder; in that case, the Trustees of the Port can find no fault with the company. What they object to now, and reasonably we think, is the attempt of the company to force the traffic away. We trust that the matter will be taken up by the Chamber of Commerce, for though the native merchants are more directly interested in the question, yet as the action of the railway company affects the revenue of the Port Trust, it is a matter in which the Chamber is indirectly interested. Any movement must be prompt, as instructions have been given to the G. I. P. Railway station masters to refuse to receive goods for the Port Trust sidings which will not *arrive* by the end of this month; from to-day, therefore, goods must be refused at many stations.

IT is one of the greatest wonders of our Indian world how it is that married men can reconcile themselves to those absences from their wives which climatic necessities are supposed so rigorously to demand. The romantic bachelor who has never enjoyed, as who perhaps has been horrified by a peep behind the connubial screen, is lost in amazement that any man can enjoy his little club dinner, his rubber of whist, and what appears to Coelebs to be the many other unprofitable pursuits of celibacy, while his angel wife—for, of course, she must be an angel—is away at Simla or at Scarborough. The romantic bachelor feels assured that he himself would spend the weary hours of enforced absence in sighing like a furnace for his spouse and in writing sonnets, perhaps, to his wife's eyebrow. Then the practical bachelor also wonders in his way what the deuce makes men philosophers enough to endure tamely the stigma of "grass widow" attaching to their wives, and the practical bachelor thanks Heaven devoutly that he for one is not as those other men whose wives consort with sinners innumerable on the hills. And the stingy bachelor, looking around on the surface of society, and on the costly robes and trimmings which everywhere abound, wonders exceedingly how the married man can afford the expense of an English, or a hill wife, and cogitates in his own mind whether he himself, when his turn comes, would not do a wise thing to marry either money, or a native, who at least could stand the climate of the plains.

It takes some years of experience of Indian wedded life to attempt to account for the phenomenon of the grass widower. Hearts have to be wrung and wrung again by those "scenes" which women love so well, and men hate so inexpressibly, and the masculine mind and the digestion have to be disturbed many thousand times over by what tender bachelors lovingly call "women's ways" before that object is attained. Benedick's head must have ached with constant "naggings," as it never ached with mess port in the celibate days, and there must have been bills heaped on bills for feminine extravagancies, sent in and experienced, before anyone can consider himself a competent exponent of the phenomena above alluded to. Original love must have been smothered out with the weedy growth of ills and trials that spring up in the modern Eden, before he can fall gracefully into the easy way of what might be called his second bachelorhood. To do the male animal justice, he is long suffering and patient in this kind of affliction, and the fact may be accounted for on the supposition that moremen marry for love than women. A man mostly marries to please himself, a woman to please *herself*, and though the distinction is subtle, grass widowers will appreciate and understand it. Nor is it perhaps until good natured friends have "spoken" of the grass widower's wife in all kindness to the grass widower, that the latter completely severs the tow rope of the affections, and allows his saucy Mary Ann, or whatever her name may be, to steer a N. N. E. course in distinction to his own of S. S. W. It is only when that last climax of wedded infelicity is attained, that the grass widower becomes as it were a renowned philosopher in the eyes of his acquaintance, and that by no means uncommon character, a club man with a wife, no one knows where.

There are grass widowers who have most probably undergone all the experiences necessary to qualify them for the title in the fullest sense of the word, and who yet pretend a decent affection for the wives who will have nothing what ever to say to them in health or in sickness, all vows to the contrary, notwithstanding. These are the hypocrites who act a part for the benefit of their bachelor friends; possibly to persuade them that matrimony is not such a bad thing, even at its worst. But it is only very young bachelors in these modern days who are beguiled with pretences of this kind, and, indeed, when

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

GHOLAM HYDER AT MAZARI SHEREEF.

RUMOURED MURDER OF JAN MAHOMED BY THE HAZARAS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

KABUL, Jan. 25.—It is reported by traders from beyond Bamian that Gholam Hyder is in Mazari Shereef.

From Logar it is reported that numbers of men have collected and are collecting.

There is an unconfirmed rumour to the effect that Mahomed Jan was killed on the 22nd near Ghazni by the Hazaras.

Nothing new from the direction of the Mohmunds.

Colonel Limond with working party is at Daronta, making a road over the spur of the Siah Koh range that juts down to the right bank of the Kabul river by the gorge.

In Lughman the Tejik population and the Khans are reported quiet; Kameh is also quiet.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

REPORTED DEPARTURE OF AYUB KHAN FOR GHAZNI.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR OF THE LEVIES AT GHAZNI.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, JAN. 26.

KABUL, Jan. 24.—Ayub Khan is reported to have left Herat and to be making his way through the Hazara country to Ghazni, where he is expected to arrive in a week. His future intentions are not known. Nothing has been heard of Abdul Rahman Khan, though, should he be in Turkistan, these two men are expected to play a prominent part in Afghan affairs during the next few months.

Only one regiment of regulars is now at Ghazni, and the levies are being sent away for disorderly behaviour.

KABUL, Jan. 23.—The Hindus in the city are convinced that there will be another rising, and are still anxious to return to India, and Wali Mahomed, the Governor of Kabul, is endeavouring to prevent them.

To-day Lieutenants Murray, of the 72nd Highlanders, and Maginnis, of the 9th Lancers, leave for India to equip and bring up drafts for their respective regiments. Captain Hunt, of the 72nd Highlanders, accompanies them on medical certificate.

The weather is very cold, and skating goes on every day.

The 5th Cavalry will probably be sent to India, as the regiment has suffered severely both in officers and men.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

MEETING IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, JAN. 26.

A public meeting was held to-night in the Madras Club to consider what steps should be taken in reference to the distress in Ireland. General O'Connell presided. Only eleven attended, and two thousand five hundred rupees was subscribed in the room. It was decided to telegraph to the Lord Mayor of Dublin for detailed information.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT TCHIKISLAR.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The reported defeat of the Russians by the Turcomans at Tchikislar is now officially denied by the Russian Government.

Reuter's special correspondent at Teheran announces that telegraphic communication between Teheran, Astrabad, and Tchikislar has been established, and states that no Turcomans are near Tchikislar.

LOAN FOR CEYLON.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

A new loan of £700,000 for the Ceylon Government, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent., has been issued.

THE CHINESE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

It is reported that 44 lians (sic) of Chinese troops have arrived on the Kuldja frontier, and that they are accompanied by twenty Englishmen.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Kabul, which mentions a scheme for the settlement of the Afghan Question. It states that the British army is to withdraw to Jallalabad, leaving the Afghans to elect their own ruler. Until their decision is arrived at the British Government will forego sending an Envoy to Kabul, and the British forces will occupy Jallalabad and Kandahar, pending the settlement, the surplus revenue being paid to Kabul.

SPEECH BY MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

A violent speech has been made by Mr. Parnell, in which he denounced the relief funds instituted by the Government because they did not aid the rent defaulters. He claimed a separate nationality for Ireland, and said the landlords must go.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 26.

The exchange of notes between the Porte and Sir A. H. Layard (the British Ambassador) respecting the Mullah affair continues.

FRANCE AND TONQUIN.

PARIS, JAN. 26.

La Paix affirms that Admiral Duperre, commanding the French fleet in the China seas, has been instructed by his Government to occupy the Province of Tonquin, and that the Minister of Marine and Colonies will ask the Chambers to vote ten millions of francs for the purpose.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Patna, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed to-day.

LISBON, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left the day before yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 26.

The Hall Line Steamer Trentham Hall left for Bombay the day before yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged

Fair Dhollera	5 13-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4 do. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	52½

Arrival.—Hungaria.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 26, 3 A.M.

Mail steamer Verona from Calcutta arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 26, 3-30 P.M.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from China arrived.

WE are glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green is progressing fairly towards recovery from the paralytic seizure from which he has been suffering since the 9th December last. There is some reason to hope that his Lordship will be able to prepare his judgments, if not to deliver them from the bench, in three or four important cases that were heard before him ere his illness came on.

WE hear by telegram that the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces will return to Allahabad much earlier than was originally intended.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet at the Secretariat this afternoon, at four o'clock, when a bill to "secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay" will be read a third time.

WE would draw attention to the postal notice published in another column, from which it will be seen that after the 1st of February next all ordinary and registered correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom and countries saved through it will be forwarded *via* Brindisi. The postage rate for a letter of half an ounce will be reduced to 4½ annas.

THE S. S. Clan Alpine entered the Prince's Dock at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, and was berthed alongside the south wharf. Sir Robert Sandeman, Major Rivett-Carnac, and a party from Government House were present when the Clan Alpine was being docked. The dock gates were re-opened and the bridge swung at ten p. m. on the same day, when two barges left; besides two *battillas* and four *padaos* with transhipment cargo entered the dock.

WE hear by telegram that on the departure of Sir Andrew Clarke, the Viceroy will take charge of the Public Works Department as a temporary arrangement.

THE Elphinstone Parsee Dramatic Troupe of Bombay have, says a local paper, given several performances at Singapore in the Hindustani language.

THE Holkar-Neemuch Railway is rapidly approaching completion. The line is now ready from Rutlam to Mundesor, thirty miles from Neemuch, and will soon be finished to the latter city. A large sum has been sanctioned for the Nusseerabad-Neemuch section, and the railway telegraph between the two places is to be taken in hand immediately. The country over which the latter passes is described as wild and barren, not like that farther south, where large cities like Rutlam and Oojein give hopes of traffic. Of Oojein it is sufficient to say that the celebrated Vikramaditya, the founder of the Hindu era, made it his capital. The place is prolific in dogs, and sometimes since when Sir Peter Filose, the Governor of the province, fearing an outbreak of hydrophobia, began to put an end to a few of them, the banias as one man closed their shops, and refused to open them again till the Knight ate humble pie, which he was compelled to do. There is an air of departed grandeur about all these towns in central India, and their inhabitants, we are running away in all directions. Possibly, now that there is a prospect of the country being opened up by the railway, their former prosperity may return, but it will take years of patient efforts and unceasing care to restore what has been lost.

MR. W. R. MILLAR has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service from the 29th November.

HER MAJESTY has approved the appointment of the Rev. Theophilus Clifford Shepherd, B. A., and the Rev. Williams Charles Noges to be junior chaplains on the Bengal Establishment. Mr. Shepherd succeeds to the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. B. Sharp, and is attached to the Diocese of Lahore. Mr. Noges fills the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Rev. T. Moore, and is attached to the Diocese of Rangoon.

THE Secretary of State has approved of Lieutenant Octavius Rowe, R. A., and Lieutenant G. E. H. Cates, 1-3rd Foot, being permitted to volunteer for the Indian Staff Corps.

To an enquiry by the Government of India whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the brevet rank for length of service heretofore granted to officers of the Indian services should entirely cease, the Secretary of State has replied that, considering the circumstances under which the rank was originally introduced, and the fact that its immediate cessation would lead to the supersession of some Staff Corps officers and majors and captains of cavalry, under the old conditions of service, by the officers of the general list, he considers that these brevet promotions should not cease in each rank, until the extinction of that rank among the officers of the local service.

SNOW, rather late in the season, fell at Simla, on Monday last, to the depth of about ten inches.

THE plans for the deportation of the female prisoners, Yakub Khan's wife and mother, were, the Lahore paper thinks, probably not uninfluenced by the attitude of the Mohmunds, to which clan these ladies belong. It is quite possible that it was for their rescue the rising was originally intended. But from the intelligence we published yesterday it would seem that all the vigilance of the British authorities at Cabul cannot stop the intrigues which the elder lady is busily employed in fomenting. And it may be a question whether her absence from Cabul at this juncture would not have been cheaply purchased by a quarrel with her tribe, in which the latter might have learned discretion at their own proper cost.

THE special correspondent of the Lahore paper says that of the ponies that were sent to the front from down country numbers were never employed and had to be shot at Jhelum and Rawul Pindi for glanders and other diseases, while others had to be cast as being totally unfit for service. This reflects somewhat on the buyers of them; that ponies should be bought for Government, presumably by experienced men, and then have to be cast before they have done a day's work. Another thing that wants looking into is the matter of pack saddles. Those that are provided look very good, and seem just the thing that is wanted, but being supplied by contract they go to pieces with a week's work.

THE report of the directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 31st December, 1879, says that for the first four months of the half-year there was a moderate demand for loans on the Presidency bills, and December, a superabundance of unemployed capital and exceptionally low rates of interest were experienced. The Bank's rate for demand loans during the half-year has fluctuated between 6 and 3 per cent., the average rate for the whole period being 5·42 per cent. The net profits for the six months at head office and Branches amount to Rs. 11,34,577-15, which, with Rs. 32,257-1-3 brought forward from the previous half year, makes a total of Rs. 11,66,835-0-3. This sum the directors have dealt with as follows:—I.—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum Rs. 8,00,000. II.—Transferred to reserve fund Rs. 2,00,000. III.—Transferred to bad and doubtful debt fund Rs. 1,25,000. IV.—Carried forward to profit and Loss account of next half-year Rs. 41,835-0-3, giving a total of Rs. 11,66,835-0-3. The transfer to bad and doubtful debt fund is mainly in respect of certain bills, the obligants to which are native traders, of the class known as Chetties. Traders of this class have always enjoyed a high reputation for solvency and for punctuality in meeting their liabilities, and the failure of the parties whose bills the Bank holds, was unexpected. The Bank is adopting legal proceedings for the recovery of its claims in respect of which an adequate provision for probable loss has, it is believed, been set aside. The directors are glad to state that no loss has been suffered from the failure of any European firm. With reference to the remarks in their reports of recent years as to the desirability of establishing a fund for pensions to the Bank's European officers and to the sums which have been transferred to gratuity fund in furtherance of that object, the directors have now to state that they have adopted rules and regulations providing for the payment of moderate pensions to European officers after certain specified periods of approved service.

THE *Statesman*, in dealing with the License Tax Act, writes in a style not worthy of imitation. "The Viceroy and Sir John Strachey," it says, "do not like it to be said that they have broken word and faith, that they have deluded the public, that they have possessed themselves of certain moneys under false pretences, or—which is the same thing practically—under a solemn promise that they would employ it for one special purpose, while they have actually spent it for another and very different purpose. They do not like their acts to be publicly named by their true name. But because they do not like it, are the public to be prevented from speaking the truth, and branding infamy? In private life, in the commercial world—as the Madras Chamber of Commerce long ago pointed out—men doing what the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey have done would be prosecuted criminally for misappropriation of funds committed to their trust. The public ought to stop the infamy. It has gone on thus far, not unexposed, but unchecked. It need not go on another year. The public can prevent the continuance of the licence-tax for another year, unless under a solemn unequivocal promise that the Government will redeem their word and honestly re-establish the Famine Fund. They are now boasting of their surplus. Very good; if they have a surplus let them use it to restore the Famine Fund in its integrity. If they will not do that, then the country ought to rise as one man and refuse to pay the famine taxes."

A REPORT from Berbera, dated the 21st ultimo, states that a quarrel had taken place between the Ayal Jadud and Ayal Sherdown, sub-tribe of the Ayal Yoons, at Bulhar, and in quelling the disturbance the Egyptian soldiers had fired on the mob, killing 8 and wounding 31 men (2 since dead and more expected to die). The officer ordered the Bulhar merchants to remove their goods to Berbera, and some Arab traders commenced to do this, on which the Somalis remonstrated, pointing out that they had suffered enough, and did not wish to lose the Arab traders. The officer replied that if they wished the Arabs to remain, the Somalis should sign a paper, stating that the soldiers were not responsible for what had happened. This paper the Arabs were desired to witness, and on their refusing on the score of no knowledge of the merits of the affair, the officer threatened to take off his men to Berbera. The paper was consequently signed by the Somalis, and witnessed by the Arab traders. On receipt of the above news at Berbera, Abdu Rehman, the Governor of Berbera, sent 70 soldiers and 2 guns to Bulhar, under Behram Bey, and invited all the merchants and traders and agents to Berbera from Bulhar, and a fine of $1,100 was inflicted on the Ayal Yoons. The Bashkash sub-tribe paid their share of this fine, but the Ayal Jadud and Ayal Sherdown would not do so, and would not forgive, they said, the deaths of the tribesmen. The troops in Berbera number 303, of these 17 are the Bulhar garrison, 70 men had been sent as reinforcements to Bulhar, as disturbances were anticipated. Information has also been received that the Governor of Berbera has issued an order that all exports, even from Tujurrah, should be brought to and registered at the Berbera Custom House and exported thence—this gives rise to much difficulty and inconvenience to traders. One man was fined $80 for breach of the rule for exporting goods direct from Tujurrah.

WE learn on good authority, says the *Englishman*, that Mrs. Langtry will visit India next cold weather.

THE total quantity of tea shipped from Calcutta to London during the year 1879 was 37,862,269lbs., as compared with 33,975,509lbs. exported in 1878.

OWING to the large percentage of deaths, the Chief Commissioner of Assam has forbidden the importation of coolies from the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Behar for the Scottpur and Kumbirgram tea gardens in Kachar.

WITH reference to the various accounts which have been published concerning the accident to the carabineers at the Dorunda ford on the Cabul river, a correspondent, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, informs us that this place is seven or eight miles higher up the stream than the ford where the 10th Hussars met with disaster. The Dorunda ford is an easy one; kahars carrying dandies, and small ponies can cross with ease. The accident to the carabineers occurred from the men of the rear troop diverging from the ford down the stream and getting amongst some large smooth boulders, over which the horses fell, the riders being swept over the rapid below the ford into deep water. The total number of men lost was five. Our correspondent adds that all the fords near Jellalabad are marked by large piles of stones placed on each bank and on each side of the ford at intervals in the bed of the river. But it must be quite clear that this proper precaution was not taken at the Dorunda ford or the men would not have diverged from the proper track.

THE new part of Mr. Howorth's "History of the Mongols," now being published, contains about 1,100 pages, devoted to the history of the so-called Tartars of Russia and Central Asia. It traces the conquest of these districts by the Mongols, the condition of things which ruled there during the domination of the so-called Golden Horde, the gradual emancipation of Russia from the Tartar yoke, and gives some of the results of this domination upon the social and political history of that empire. On the break up of the Golden Horde Mr. Howorth will continue the history of its fragments, the khanates of Kasan, Astrakhan, and Krim, until their absorption by Russia; trace the parallel history of the Kirghiz Kazaks, the Siberian Tartars, and the Nogais; and, lastly, the history of the Uzbeg principalities in Bokhara and Khiva, which are so interesting in current diplomacy and politics. The common bond uniting the history of these various communities is the fact of their reigning families all claiming descent from the eldest son of Jingis Khan. The work will cover a great deal of ground upon which there has hitherto been scarcely anything written in our language.

THE *Indian Daily News*, in commenting upon Mr. Lepel Griffin's visit to Calcutta, says very truly that that gentleman has a reputation, which is rather literary than statesmanlike. "He affects to be brilliant, but we have yet to learn that he is an able man. His advice may be the best, according to his official position, but the public do not think so. When wonder is pretty freely expressed as to why any particular individual has been consulted it may be accepted, as a rule, that a mistake has been committed. There are many officers in the Punjab more competent to advise than Mr. Griffin, and with stronger claims to be consulted." What will our contemporary say to the appointment which Mr. Griffin has received as the result of his visit to Calcutta?

THE *Ceylon Times* says that the weather upcountry as well as on the seaboard continues dry and warm, precisely what is required in the coffee districts to ripen the wood for a good show of blossom. It would be, however, unsafe to venture upon any prediction as to the prospects of the ensuing season. All we can at present say is, that although leaf disease has put in an appearance in a few of the low districts, it is undoubtedly far less prevalent and in a milder form than has been known for some years past, and as a natural result, estates are generally reported as in excellent bearing condition.

BY the arrival of the Churruca from Iloilo, the *China Mail* learns that an extremely severe typhoon took place at Cebu, on the 12th instant. From the facts reported the hurricane must have been of terrific force. Among the vessels wrecked are the American ship Twilight, the British barque Hopewell, and the French barque Marie; but no mention is made of any loss of life. A large number of houses are said to have been blown down, and all the shipping in the harbour driven ashore, nine are said to have been wrecked. A correspondent, writing to the same paper from Manila, mentions a sad calamity which has befallen that colony. The Spanish gunboat Meriveles was seen to founder in the late typhoon, with all hands on board, numbering fifty souls. She had left Mindoro, and was caught in the worst part of the storm, her disappearance having been seen by those on board of a sailing vessel that arrived in Manila on the 13th with the sad news. The Captain of the Meriveles had been but recently married, and had his wife on board. Several of the native crew had also their wives on board, and the distress felt at the terrible accident may therefore be imagined. The tidal wave would appear to have assumed very considerable dimensions and to have caused great destruction, information going to show that large quantities of sugar stored in godowns on shore have been destroyed by that means. This is the second typhoon reported as having passed over the vicinity of the Islands within a few weeks.

THE *Foochow Herald* gives the following account of an unprovoked attack made upon a Christian Missionary at Yenping-foo:—In the early part of last week the Rev. Nathan Sites, a member of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, arrived at Yenping-foo, at which place the Mission with which he is connected have a station. A day or two after his arrival there, inflammatory placards suddenly appeared throughout the city, calling upon the people to expel the "foreign barbarian" and his native congregation, and to destroy the Christian Chapel. Mr. Sites, in this emergency, very properly called upon the District Magistrate, by whom he was advised to keep quiet and to refrain from holding any public service in the city until the excitement then prevailing had subsided. We understand that Mr. Sites, though of course in no way legally bound to do so, acted in strict accordance with the Magistrate's advice, and closed the doors of the Mission Chapel throughout last Sunday. But, notwithstanding this apparently ample concession, Mr. Sites was, while walking quietly through the streets, waylaid by a hired mob, and, after having been severely beaten by the ruffians, was on the point of being deliberately drowned by his hireling persecutors, when the Magistrate, most fortunately, arrived on the scene and barely succeeded in saving his life.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the Society there were present:—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Vice President, in the chair; Lieut. Col. J. H. White, R.E.; Surgeon Major J. Pinkerton; Surgeon General W. G. Hunter; J. Gerson da Cunha, Esq.; Rev. D. Macpherson; Anandrao Bhaskarjee, Esq.; Bejonjee Rattonjee Kotewal, Esq.; Hon'ble Magnus Mowat; Rev. A. Bourquin; R. Behrstak, Esq.; and W. M. Wood, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Surgeon Major W. H. Colvill, M.-stn. N. S. Symons, Rustam K. R. Kama, and J. M. Bourbour, M.D.

The Secretary read a letter, dated 23rd December, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding for the Society's museum an aerolite which fell at Kalambut in the Wai Taluka of the Satara Collectorate. The description of the meteor is given in the following letter from the Collector of Sattara to the Revenue Commissioner, C. D.:—

"I have the honour to report for your information and that of Government the fall of a meteorite, about 10 lbs. in weight, at the village of Kalambut in the Wai Taluka, on the 4th instant at 9 a.m. It was observed to fall by a man who was working in a field. Mr. Muir, First Assistant Collector, has taken down the statement of this man, and has seen it as follows:—'I have had this statement taken down in my presence. The man examined is an intelligent, reliable looking young fellow. I heard the strange noises that the Bhag karkun and this man tell of, I was at the time in camp at Wadoth, some 7 miles from where this meteorite fell. It was then about 8 or 9 a.m. on Tuesday, 4th November. The sky was clear. Not a cloud was to be seen. Standing outside my tent I was much surprised at hearing thunder (so I thought) with a clear sky. The noises sounded like discharges of musketry, but as they did not come from the direction of Sattara I did not know what to make of them. This meteorite is of an irregular shape. Its surface is smooth and of a dark gray or blackish colour. A few pieces have been chipped off. The broken parts look like granite while the outside generally has the appearance of marble. Its weight is very great in proportion to its size. The stone should perhaps be sent to some museum in Bombay.'

"2. The meteorite is now in my possession and I will dispose of it in such manner as you or Government may direct."

At the suggestion of Dr. Pinkerton it was resolved to have a plaster of Paris model of the meteorite made before a portion of it is broken for analysis, which the Chemical Analyser to Government has been requested to undertake.

Mr. Rehatsek then read a paper on the history of the Wahabis in Arabia and India, of which the following is an abstract:—

"A continuous account of the whole Wahabi movement from its origin about the end of the last century in Arabia and of its propagation to India during the present down to the year 1880 had no existence, and was therefore a desideratum. The puritan enthusiasm of the Wahabis might, with talented leaders, combatting races weaker than themselves, have produced great changes, similar to those of the first centuries of Islam; but men and times are different now, and the civilisation of the foes, whom the Arab Wahabis had to contend with, such as it is, was advanced enough to supply the means for curbing their aggrandizing propensity. Within the period of a few years the Wahabis had not only established an independent kingdom in the heart of Arabia, but had extended it to the Persian Gulf on the one and to the Red Sea on the other side; this description, however, and the artillery of the Egyptian-Turkish troops were too much for the undisciplined warriors of the desert and coerced them at last. In India the power of the Wahabis, always more spiritual than physical, never assumed any great political importance, and remained confined to hopes only and to aspirations of conquest. Some Wahabis of this country indeed fomented sedition, supplied the rebel camps on the frontier with arms and recruits—through a propaganda, the centre and Ommanum of which was in Patna—for a *jehad* or crusade against the British authorities, but all efforts failed, and the ringleaders of the movement were punished. Thus it may be seen how this remarkable religio-political movement has been checked, both in Arabia and in this country; its vitality, however, as a spiritual power, is as great as ever in our midst, and may be appreciated from a brief review of fifteen Polemical-Hindustani treatises appended to this paper. The historical account has been collected from the information scattered in various books, and presented in a compendious form, but references are constantly given in footnotes, so that those who like may consult the sources themselves."

Mr. Rehatsek made several general remarks on the subject, in which he referred to Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Indian Musalmans," the journeys of Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Palgrave to the Wahabi capital.

On the proposition of Rev. D. Macpherson, seconded by Surgeon Major J. Pinkerton, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Rehatsek.

Dr. Pinkerton rendered the meeting that when Sir Lewis Pelly made his excursion to Riadh he was accompanied by an officer of the Bombay Medical Service, in fact this same Dr. Colvill, who had just been elected a member of the Society.

The Chairman, in supporting the vote of thanks to Mr. Rehatsek, referred to the immense pains taken by him in collating and translating so many scattered documents. He said that while it was very proper the Society should do all it could to trace out ancient dates and dynasties by means of coins and other relics, it was a scarcely less important service to make notes on sections of more modern history as in this instance Mr. Rehatsek had done.

Mr. Wood (the secretary) remarked that in some of Mr. Rehatsek's observations ju t made he seemed to have followed the newspapers a little too much in respect of the Sittana colony and the Patna trials. He believed that the Bengal police had very much exaggerated the political bearing of those affairs; and as Mr. Rehatsek had said, of all the dozen or more of the Wahabi pamphlets he had examined, only one contained anything like sedition or excitement to attacks on British authority. He (Mr. Wood) quite agreed with what had been said as to the practical value of Mr. Rehatsek's efforts to secure the fleeting fragments of contemporary opinion, thus making notes of what little interest there is in these polemical tracts which were already scarcely traceable at all.

The secretary mentioned that Sir Samuel and Lady Baker had been invited to make use of the Society's library and rooms during their stay in Bombay, which Sir Samuel Baker had courteously acknowledged.

A number of works on Indian music, edited by Dr. Sourindro Mohun Tagore, of Calcutta, and presented by him to the Society, were placed before the meeting, when it was resolved that the best thanks of the Society be conveyed to the donor for the presentation.

CLAIMS UPON THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers, the adjudication of the claims of creditors upon the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Mills was proceeded with. The hearing of certain claims had been specially fixed, namely, a claim for Rs. 3,78,175 in respect of a guarantee given by Kessowjee Naik, and two claims for three lakhs each made respectively by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Ghellabhoy Padumsey, directors of the company; a claim for Rs. 50,000 made by the trustees of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib; a claim for Rs. 23,000 made by Jairam Sewjee, &c. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the official liquidators of the company; Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for Kessowjee Naik; Mr. J. G. Cama for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama; and Mr. Thakurdas for Ghellabhoy Padumsey.

Mr. Pigot said there would be some difficulty about the earlier claim of Kessowjee Naik. The sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was borrowed by the company from the Bank of Bombay, and its repayment was guaranteed by Kessowjee. The Bank had filed actions and recovered judgments against him for the amount with costs. To secure the loans from the Bank, he had mortgaged to it several valuable landed properties, and shares, which it had sold and applied the proceeds of the sale towards part satisfaction of the aggregate amount of debt guaranteed by him, namely Rs. 21,00,000, but had not been able to ascertain what portion of the proceeds had been appropriated by the Bank towards payment of the debt guaranteed for this particular company. Rs. 50,000 had been borrowed by the company from the executors of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, and the amount was guaranteed by Kessowjee. The executors had obtained a judgment against him with costs and interest and had sold certain landed property mortgaged with them, appropriating the proceeds of the sale towards part satisfaction of the aggregate amount due by him. The exact portion of the sale proceeds appropriated by them towards payment of the debt guaranteed for this particular company had not, however, been ascertained. Bills for Rs. 22,500 were drawn by the company against the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., of Hongkong. They were discounted at the National Bank of India, which had recovered the amount from Jairam Sewjee, the endorser. The latter has filed an action against Kessowjee Naik to recover Rs. 1,20,724, which amount he had paid on account of the above bills of Rs. 22,500, to secure which Kessowjee had assigned to him valuable landed property situated at Cutch. An affidavit made by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee on behalf of himself and co-liquidators, stated they had allowed in favour of the Bank the sum of Rs. 3,00,000, that it did not appear that the company ever requested the claimant or his co-directors to guarantee the debt mentioned above; that the claimant had paid no monies to the Bank in respect of the Rs. 3,00,000; and that the liquidators of the company had filed a suit against its late directors to recover from them Rs. 7,72,779. Mr. Pigot contended that the admitted fact that five or six lakhs had been realised by the Bombay Bank from Kessowjee Naik's properties made it absurd to say that no money in respect of his guarantee for this particular company had been recovered from Kessowjee's estate. It seemed to the learned counsel that the liquidators were impartial in this instance, and that the question really was between Kessowjee Naik and the Bombay Bank. The proceeds of the bill for Rs. 3,00,000 had been applied by the director to the purposes of the company. The question was whether Kessowjee was entitled to rank as a creditor of the company for the whole sum or part of it? He had applied to the Bank, but had not been informed as to the exact portion for which this company should be made liable to him on his guarantee. The Bank's total guarantee claim against Kessowjee was Rs. 21,00,000, and as five or six lakhs had been recovered from his estate, he had paid about one rupee for every three rupees claimed by the Bank. Having paid the amount, Kessowjee Naik was a creditor of the company for it; and the official liquidators had no interest in the circumstance whether Kessowjee claimed a repayment or the Bank. The learned counsel, however, suggested a postponement until the portion appropriated by the Bank for this company had been ascertained.

Mr. Latham, on behalf of the liquidators, argued that it being admitted that there could be no double claim upon the company, that the Bank should be brought here; but the case was such a queer one, that the learned counsel would not ask for his client to go to the expense of making the Bank a party. If Kessowjee Naik had any claim, it was against the Bank, and not against the liquidators. There was not the slightest chance that the Bank would be overpaid in the shape of dividend which was not expected to exceed eight annas in the rupee; and the Bank would get from the company Rs. 1,50,000 at most. The absurdity of Kessowjee's claim lay in the probability that if he recovered any dividend, the Bank would at once attack it in respect of the unpaid portion of the amount of his total guarantee. On the authority of cases cited at the Bar the learned counsel submitted that, if Kessowjee had any claim, it was against the Bank, and not against the official liquidators of the company. In any case the Bank would be entitled to come in and claim the dividend.

Mr. Justice Bayley said the question at present before him appeared to him to be, whether Kessowjee Naik could make a double claim. His Lordship would take time to dispose of the question.

The other claims of Kessowjee Naik in respect of the Rs. 50,000 and the Rs. 22,500 were allowed to stand over.

The claims of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Ghellabhoy Padumsey were not prosecuted by their respective solicitors; and they were therefore disallowed with costs.

Mr. Pigot appeared to claim Rs. 5,578 on behalf of the trustees of Kessowjee Naik's trust estate for the rent of godowns situated at Jail Road which were used for the goods of the four mill companies. His Lordship said the claim against this company should have been made for one fourth part of the above sum. After some discussion, the hearing of the claim was adjourned for three weeks, within which time the trustees are to file a suit to recover it. If no suit be filed, the claim is to be disallowed with costs; and if such suit is filed, it is to stand adjourned until the final hearing together with the question of costs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd instant.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 2,280, dated 3rd September, 1879, authorizing the G. I. P. Railway Company to exchange a strip of land 5½ feet in width to the south of Wares Bunder and east of Frere Road, for a piece of additional land required from the Trustees at Musjid Bunder station to enable the Company to continue their quadruple line through the Musjid station. Submitted report by Resident Engineer, dated 21st October. Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 20th November, 1879, requiring the Resident Engineer to prepare a plan on a large scale showing what alternative arrangements are practicable. Read report by Resident Engineer, dated 23rd December, forwarding plan showing in red the manner in which he would recommend the foot-bridge to be dealt with. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The land may be made over to railway company on payment of Rs. 25 per square yard, provided they will undertake to alter the bridge according to a plan to be prepared by the Resident Engineer, making two approaches to the bridge on the east side, each 5 feet wide.

Provided also that the railway company will undertake not to remove the points to the Carnac sidings from their present position without the consent of the Trustees; also that they will make good without expense to the Trustees all necessary alterations, such as altering points and sidings, re-erecting pointsmen's quarters, shifting fence, altering road, overbridge, &c., and will pay all expenses whatsoever rendered necessary by the transaction, and that they will hold the trustees free from any claim which may be put forward by the lessees of the adjoining property.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th January, pointing out that the reduction made by the trustees in the dock fee on grain and seeds will reduce the estimated dock income by Rs. 50,000 per annum; and he suggests that in order to make up this the wharfage fee on grain be increased from 6 to 9 annas per ton, and on seeds from 9 annas to 12 anna per ton. He further shows that the dock charge of 1-4 annas originally fixed is too high when compared with the mucoodum's charges which he analyses, and he states that the B. I. S. N. Company charge 1½ anna per bag for landing or shipping grain or seed which is equal to 19½ annas per ton. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., dated 16th January, drawing attention to the high rate charged for shipping cotton at Prince's Dock. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 20th instant. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Read letter from G. A. Kittredge, Esq., dated 20th January, proposing that the dock dues on cotton be reduced from 4 annas to 2 annas per bale, and that the dock fee be charged on cotton received into vessels in the dock from boats alongside; also proposing that the bunder fee on goat and sheep skins be raised from 2 annas to 3 annas and the dock dues on these skins from 5 to 6 annas. Resolution.—Subject to the sanction of Government no dock fee should be charged until 1st April on cotton received into vessels in the dock from boats alongside.

Read letter from Cutchra Dossa and other native merchants, dated 23rd December, requesting that the wharfage fee on Panjain silk be reduced from 6 annas to 2 annas per case, as it is not more valuable than piece goods. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 26th December, pointing out that the wharfage fees are not fixed according to the value of articles, but that the weight and size of packages are taken into consideration, he recommends that no reduction be made. Read minutes of member of Bunders Committee agreeing with the Traffic Manager. Resolution.—The petitioners should be informed that the wharfage fees as sanctioned by Government cannot be reduced.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th January, reporting that in answer to his enquiry only one mucoadum, Mr. Curramsey Damjee, has quoted rates for conveying transhipment cargo between vessels in the dock and vessels in the stream and also for delivering cargo at other bunders, and that his rates are so high that he cannot recommend their acceptance. He also forwards a copy of the correspondence. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The Traffic Manager should advertise publicly for tenders.

Read letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., dated 17th January, stating that the S. S. Castalia would arrive on 19th instant, and that they are desirous of sending her into the Prince's Dock, but that at present both consignees of inward cargo and shippers of produce are able to urge very reasonable objections against the steamer's agents receiving or delivering cargo at the dock. They suggest that cargo to and from bunders south of Wellington basin be admitted to and from the Prince's Dock free of charge, and that in order to obviate any inconvenience from overcrowding, the Traffic Manager should have power to limit the number of boats admitted for each vessel. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 17th January, agreeing to the proposal as an experimental measure till 31st March. Read letter from the Honourable M. Mowat, dated 22nd January, proposing that if the right be conceded it should be for delivery of cargo to or from any of the foreshore bunders. Resolution.—The Trustees have already decided against this proposition, and Messrs. Graham and Co. should be informed that the Trustees do not see how it is possible to modify their previous decision.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th January, recommending that a space be railed off at the south-east corner of the dock wharf for storing anchors, cables, buoys, &c., and that a three-ton hand crane be placed on the wharf adjacent for working these stores in and out of the water. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 20th January, estimating the cost of a fence seven feet high including gates, and transport of crane at Rs. 806. Resolution.—Sanctioned, to be debited to revenue against Port Fund account.

Read letter, dated 19th January, addressed to the Traffic Manager by Mr. W. L. L. Mackenzie, applying for license to carry on his business as stevedore at Prince's Dock. Resolution.—Sanctioned, during the pleasure of the trustees.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th January, drawing attention to an advertisement which has appeared in the newspapers, intimating that the Elphinstone Estate sidings will be closed for goods traffic after 31st instant. Read letter addressed to Government on the subject, dated 19th instant. Resolution.—The Trustees will await the action of Government on the representation that has been made to them.

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer, dated 17th January, pointing out that when the new drainage works now in progress are continued to that portion of the Esplanade Cross Road lying between Crawford Market and Carnac Overbridge, the road will be completely blocked for a considerable time, and he must be brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner with a view to having the road widened. Resolution.—Copy of the Consulting Engineer's letter should be sent to Government and to the Municipal Commissioner with a request that early steps may be taken to widen the portion of the Esplanade Cross Road between Crawford Market and the approach to Carnac Bridge.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 41, dated 17th January, sanctioning the additional rules in connection with the Prince's Dock passed by the Trustees on 26th

s " The police-officer, threatening the speaker with his sabre, cried, "Peace, thou dog!" Soon after this painful scene the waggon arrived at this Shakove field outside the city, the place of execution. The condemned were unloosed from the blocks of wood to which they were tied, and led under the gallows. The captain of the staff read the sentence of execution and then proceeded to degrade Malinka to be stripped of his nobility, so that he might rank with his two plebeian fellows in guilt. Malinka was allowed, however, the aristocratic privilege of being first led to the executioner. He turned to the Governor of Odessa, Major-General Baron Heins, and asked to be allowed to say a few words to the people, to which the other replied that he had better think of saying a few words to the priest. Malinka looked him down from top to toe and exclaimed "Well, do thy work, Tsarish hangman! The theologian, Drobiashin, came next. A clergyman approached him, offering him the crucifix to be kissed. He replied to the act, in a low voice, "Brother, leave this stupidity alone!" When the third, Muidanski, was led under the gallows, he began to howl and cry in the most appalling manner. He was a Jew, it appears, but when the rabbi approached him he said with energy, "Get away, Satanas, that mine eyes may not see thee!" At half-past twelve the three were all dead, and thirty minutes later their corpses were cut down and cast into the graves already dug for them, in their white clothes and with the ropes still around them.

ITALIA IRREDENTA.

A ROMAN correspondent, writing on the 30th of December, says:—The scene attendant on the funeral of Guerzi Avezzana last Sunday is the one topic of the press and the public. The facts are brief. It was decided by the Government and municipality that the same honours should be paid to the veteran patriot and soldiers as to Rattazzi and had they exercised the same authority and maintained the same discipline as in the case of the late funeral honours paid to the ashes of Cicervacchio and his companions the disgraceful disorders of Sunday might have been avoided. Avezzana, of late years, was chiefly known as the standard-bearer of Italia Irredenta; he was also one of the foremost members of the Democratic League. Naturally, his brethren in the faith belonging to both societies claimed their right to share in the funeral honours paid to him. As naturally the Government, following the amphibious position that it has taken with regard to foreign Powers, declined to allow the flag of Unredeemed Italy to be borne aloft; still one of his pall-bearers was to be a foremost member of the Democratic League, the other of Italia Irredenta. But the champions held firm, carried their flag through the city from Avezzana's house in Via Frattina into the cemetery where it was laid on the bier. Now, be it noticed that a general of the army at the head of his brigade, a squadron of cavalry, one of the King's own aides-de-camp, the Minister of Public Instruction, deputations from the Senate and the Chambers accompanied the procession up to Porta Pia; here the official representations most unaccountably quitted the procession, and a confused multitude accompanied the funeral car into the cemetery, some policemen dressed as such, others in plain clothes, mixing with the crowd. Imbriani was the first to speak, and of course dwelt on the sorrows of the "unredeemed;" then passed to the notable episode in Avezzana's life, when he headed the Genoese against General La Marmora, who was bombarding the city in 1849. Suddenly some of the police who were standing round the bier made a dash at the flags in general, specially for one guarded only by three individuals, who prudently retired to the Finocchio. Here they were pursued and the flag was taken, or rather portions of it, as it was torn to pieces in the scuffle. It was merely the flag of one of the Liberal associations of Naples. Another attempt was made to seize the flag of Redemption, but to save that all united, and it remained safely in the hands of Menotti Garibaldi. Several arrests were made, but the persons captured were released by the crowd, the leaders inveighing in no measured terms against the "mock Liberal Ministry, its pipe and gaolers." This in the presence of numerous ladies, among them the daughters of the dead general. This evening all the democratic associations in Rome met to pass a vote of censure on the Cairoli Ministry—a fact which most seriously affect their chances at the general elections, on which they are seriously meditating.

RELICS OF AN EXTINCT PEOPLE.

IMPORTANT archæological discoveries have been made within the last few weeks in the United States among the mounds of the Little Miami Valley, in the State of Ohio. Near the town of Madisonville an extensive aboriginal cemetery has been explored, which has disclosed many interesting facts in relation to the prehistoric mound-building race of that section. Thus far the excavations have extended only over a limited portion of the burial ground. Two hundred skeletons have been taken from the graves already opened, of which number, however, not more than forty or fifty crania could be preserved sufficiently well for measurement. There appeared to be no constant orientation of the bodies, though many of them were laid in a horizontal position, with the heads directed toward the east or south-east. Some of the skeletons were found lying at right angles with these, but it is worthy of note that all of the remains which were associated with the finer vases, pipes, and other choice objects had their heads placed towards the east, with slight variations. An examination of the human bones revealed traces of rachitis and a disease which has hitherto been considered the special scourge of later civilizations. One bone had imbedded in it a small triangular stone arrowhead, which had evidently occasioned death. Accompanying many of the remains of children, various toys or ornaments of perforated bone and shell and diminutive earthen vessels were found. A large number of the latter were exhumed, varying in capacity from a gill to over a gallon. This ware is, in some instances, elaborately ornamented with scroll-work, handles in the forms of lizzards, human heads, &c., and is almost invariably provided with four handles, placed at equal distances around the circumference. One interesting specimen is furnished with eight handles arrayed in two horizontal rows, the vessel being two-storeyed, or formed of two separate pots placed one above the other, with the bottom of the upper one removed. The number of these vessels thus far discovered is upwards of ninety, the majority of them being found with valves of the unio or fresh-water mussel in them, which had evidently served as spoons. The vases were usually placed around or near the heads of the bodies. Over the surface of the ground vast quantities of broken pottery occurred, indicating the immense amount of earthenware which had been originally buried with the occupants of the graves. In addition to these objects large numbers of stone discs, axes, chisels, flint knives, arrow-heads, ornaments and implements of bone, twelve stone tobacco pipes, and two tubes of rolled copper were exhumed. One of the most interesting and unique features brought to light by these excavations is the existence of large numbers of deposits which may be designated ashpits. Of these more than fifty have been opened, averaging 3ft. to 4ft in diameter and 4ft to 6ft in depth. They are composed of layers of leaf-mould and sandy clay, burnt earth and charcoal, white ashes, sand, and unio shells. Throughout the deposits were scattered fragments of pottery, stone implements, ornaments of shell and stone, and bones of wild animals. That these graves date back to a remote antiquity may be proved by the fact that no objects of European introduction have been found in them. In some instances the skeletons were found directly beneath large trees, and occasionally imbedded in a network of roots. One oak tree, whose roots had penetrated the skull of one of the skeletons, measured 6ft 2in in diameter; and other giants which belong to the original forest still covers the site of the cemetery measure 15ft and 12ft in circumference. It will be difficult to determine to what particular race or time the people of these graves belonged until further investigations shall have been prosecuted. Excavations are still being made, and not more than a quarter of the cemetery has as yet been examined.—*Daily Telegraph.*

ROUND ABOUT FRANCE.

A FRENCH HOME.

FRANCE has no large pleasure cities in the provinces which are entitled to rank with Cheltenham, Leamington, and Brighton, as well as many others to be found in England. French culture and French amusements are almost entirely concentrated in Paris. There are no country sports worth mention in France, few country magnates of large acres who reside on their estates, and consequently French country life is dull and wearisome save for people who are quite independent of external circumstances. I should therefore be disposed to submit for the consideration of English families with small means intending to reside in France, that they can hardly do better than halt in Paris. Commodious lodging at a fair rent is to be found in several of the suburbs, especially at St. Maude, and in the pretty neighbourhoods near the Bois de Vincennes. A convenient suite of rooms, or a small house unfurnished, need not go beyond £50 or £40 a year; and there are unusual facilities for cheap locomotion, both by rail and tramway, also good markets well supplied. Passy and Neuilly, perhaps, come next on the list, but Passy is becoming dear, though it must be added that provisions there are excellent; while Neuilly is rather damp, especially in winter, and has but a poor market where prices rule high. In Paris proper Batignolles is one of the cheapest places of residence, and some pleasant quarters, at moderate rents, are to be had in the Rue Nollet, where Cham had a delightful little nest. I have heard a person, perfectly competent to pronounce a verdict, say that the cost of living at Batignolles was as much as twenty-five per cent. lower than that of living at Neuilly, and he had tried both places. Moreover there is a serious objection to living in the suburbs during a severe winter; for when snow renders the roads difficult the necessaries of life rise almost to famine prices; and Paris, being a city of magnificent distances, an attempt to obtain the services of any eminent medical man in a case of emergency would be almost hopeless. The "servant" question has also to be considered, and so has the "cab" question by any family contemplating a residence in the suburbs. The bonne-à-tout-faire, or universal maid-of-all-work is a fearful factor in French domestic life; and if she elects to morris off from her employers in a time of sickness or sore need, there are no means of stopping her. She is so addicted to liberty that she will not even bear the penalty of a cap string, much less the will of a mistress. Of course in the heart of a great city she may be replaced within a reasonable time; but in a suburb the small householder's case is more difficult; and to be snowed up without help in the district where tradesmen do *not* send for orders is a position of considerable discomfort. Also, it is not easy to get home from any distance on a wet day or a festival, when the omnibuses are always full. It takes too much of the steel out of a cabman's horse to drive from the Barrière du Trone to the Porte Maillot for him to hail a fare who desires to be conveyed thither with any satisfaction, and the result is commonly an altercation, in which the cabman shows himself to be a great master of language, best to have altogether emancipated himself from the laws of politeness. When this happens at midnight, after a theatre or a merry-making, the upshot of it is often to be deplored. For these reasons, and having due regard to economy, comfort, and resources, the centre of Paris is preferable to the suburbs. Apartments are still to be had, after some hunting, at reasonable cost. In the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, in the Rue Monsieur, in the vicinity of the Luxembourg, and on the Boulevard St. Michel, there are some well-kept houses having plenty of light and air, with a cheerful look-out. They are suitable for persons not engaged in active business. They would not do for a newspaper correspondent or politician, being too far from the centres of business.

The towns within hail of Paris are better residences for English families, I think, than those further afield. St. Germain, with its noble woods and historic memories; Fontainebleau, with its picturesque sites and artistic surroundings; Compiegne and Chantilly, attractive to horsemen; and even Versailles, now the Chambers have left, offer many advantages to good management in the way of cheapness and tranquillity. Champigny, too, is a nice clean sort of place. Enghien and Montmorenci cannot be recommended, for, though both these places are charmingly situated, they are expensive and noisy, especially on Sundays. The same thing may be said of the riverside resorts, such as St. Cloud, Sureenes, and Bougival. To conclude this part of the subject, it may be noted that in Paris and the suburbs there are always enough public amusements to enable a foreign family who have no acquaintances to console themselves easily for the want to society. In the provinces they must be content, if unknown, to lead the lives of aliens. Single men, and single ladies with good introductions, get on well enough anywhere, and are readily adopted into local societies, if they have congenial tastes; but French society is extremely exclusive, and rather suspicious of strange tribes who come to set up their household gods among them. In Belgium and some other Continental countries an English family could not take furnished rooms for a week without a strong probability of their being asked to dine with their landlord. If a wedding or a christening was going forward they would infallibly be expected to form part of the company. But in France they might rent under the same householder for twenty years without knowing him even by sight. English families who are fond of Social intercourse will do well to bear this in mind when they select a dwelling-place in France.—*Daily News.*

NOTICES.

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CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Description of Bombay.
Through Rail Tickets:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Time between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shershe and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hadrea Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chittoreram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and Joack.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Damookdeh and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S. N. Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment and to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksar in Lahoul.
Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
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Ceylon (Colombo)..."Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Oursetjee Bossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co. Gents Brothers, Midnight Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road and Railway Station, Ratchore.
Ootacamund.....Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 21, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a few choice plants and ferns, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major P. W. Cockell, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, break-fast companion, footwarmer curry and vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, toast rack, cake basket, salvers, table spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, reading lamps, table cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising a set of dining tables in 5 pieces, drawing room, pier, side, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining cotches, drawing room, easy, low, and Madras and Madras patterned arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiter, ottomans, chiffoniers, teapoys, teakwood and iron fourposts bedsteads, clothes and gown presses and stands, wardrobes, glass door book cases, towel horses, writing table, Brussels and Persian carpets, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, table lamps, glass aquarium with golden fishes, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, bath di pense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, lady's and gentleman's saddles, a small collection of choice plants and ferns, &c.
The property is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, No. 13, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, mostly made by Deschamps, of which full particulars will be shortly given.
Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited,
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In small lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 61, Falkland Road, come Mr. Rapty's Flour Mills, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a light blue-built double seated Broughham, a strong bay Arab horse, a large sized flowered carpet, a small quantity of medicine and surgical instruments, &c., the property of Dr. J. Vitale, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, desert, and breakfast services, best plated curry and vegetable dishes, crust stand, breakfast companion, table spoons and forks, round waiter, dish covers, butter cooler, table and chamber candlesticks, best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising a set of English made dining table, for 8 persons, drawing room pier, side, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiters, chiffoniers, teapoys, teakwood and blackwood Madras pattern fourposts bedsteads, clothes and gown press s, wardrobes, chest of drawers, glass door cupboard, towel horses, Brussels carpets, one and two light hanging argand lustres, table ornaments, flower vases, kitchen utensils and cookroom furniture, a small quantity of medicine and surgical instruments, medical, religious and other books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.
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On MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fancy goods and hardware just received per "Regent Murray" comprising coloured prints and steel engravings in gilt frames, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch cash boxes, wire gauge flash covers, silver mounted carriage lamps, rustic and polished wood and briar pipes, imitation meerschaum pipes, dressing combs, tooth brushes, penholders, specials cases, suites of ash trays, cutlery, corkscrews, gardine openers, yard measures, Jappanned tea trays, and dressing cases, fancy dog chains, door catchers, handcuffs, parafin alabaster lamps, conic riding whips and walking sticks, glass hand lamps, white and gold egg cups, Chinese baloons and lanterns, teapoys, tea and coffee canisters, electroplated cruetstands, biscuit boxes and tea services, steel framed spectacles, steel pens, gilt Albert chains, bread, and table knives and carvers, tea and dessert spoons, 4 and 12 inches tower bolts, toy pistols and hammers, egg boilers, galvanised iron buckets, glass decanters, sets of Japanned padlocks, Dutch stoves, de-p rice bowls, 10 to 20 inches superior 2 Taylor and Sons Damascus steel hand saws, ½ to 1 inch tacks, &c.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Memon Mohlla, Beebee Jan Street, outside the Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property by order of Messrs. Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and Hoosein Noor Mahomed, the Mortgagees thereof, and at the risk of Jillaybhaee, widow of Memon Hajee Ally Sharif, Khatibhaee, widow of Memon Ismail Sharif, Hajrabaee, wife of Memon Abdul Dada, and Yemanbaee, wife of Memon Hajee Ahmed Cassum, the Mortgagors thereof.
All that piece of fasendary land, measuring about eighty-five feet in length, and about twenty-seven and a half feet in breadth, situated on the east side of and fronting Copper-smith street, also called Beebee Jan street, in the Mandvee Registration sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, with the messuage, bearing No. 70 in the books of the Bombay Municipality standing thereon, and which said land is bounded on the north by the property of Memon Hajee Cassum Noor Mahomed, on the east by the property of Moshee Dewa, on the south by the property of Memon Adamjee Jamal, and on the west by the said Beebee Jan Street, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Memon Hajee Ally Sharif and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants together with the appurtenances.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to the Vendor's Attorney, Mr. Moreshwar Lakshmanjee, at his office, 35, Medow Street, Fort.
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